

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
MONROE DIVISION

WILLIAMS

CIVIL ACTION 3-04-0893

VERSUS

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE ROBERT G. JAMES

JO ANNE BARNHART,  
Commissioner

U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE JAMES D. KIRK

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION ON ATTORNEY FEES

In this case, plaintiff asks the court for an award of attorney's fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. 2412(d), hereinafter "EAJA" [Doc. # 23]. The government's position in this case was not substantially justified and the government does not object to the award of attorney fees.

Plaintiff's attorney utilized the services of a Florida law firm, Bohr and Harrington, to assist in brief writing. The total hours for which plaintiff seeks payment are 6.4 for Mr. Rankin, 27.5 for Ms. Harrington, and 2 hours for Ms. Bohr. In addition, costs are sought in the amount of \$64.39 and expenses in the amount of \$150.00. Therefore, plaintiff seeks an award of \$4,555.44.

The EAJA provides in relevant part that the amount of fees awarded "shall be based upon prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the services furnished, except that . . . attorney fees shall not be awarded in excess of \$125.00 per hour unless the court determines that an increase in the cost of living . . . justifies a higher fee." §2412(d)(A)(ii). Plaintiff asks the court to award a rate of \$151.65 for work performed in 2004 and \$155.35 for work in 2005 based

upon increases in the Consumer Price Index since the March 1996 enactment of the \$125.00 per hour statutory figure.

The \$125.00 rate can certainly be exceeded if the court determines that a higher fee is justified by inflation. However, “a district court, in its discretion, may determine that a fee below the established ceiling is a reasonable attorney’s fee award based on the facts of a particular case.” Hall v. Shalala, 50 F.3d 367, 370 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995). In other words, the court is not required to use the maximum inflation adjusted rate or even to award the statutory rate. The rate to be applied is to be based upon prevailing market rates subject to a statutory cap; the cap is not the baseline.

Some courts have ordered that the full inflation-adjusted fee be awarded in all cases. See Sandoval v. Apfel, 86 F.Supp.2d 601, 614 (N.D. Tex. 2000). Others have ordered that the \$125.00 amount is the norm. Hasni v. Reyno, 2001 WL 128310 (E.D. La. 2001). This court has no general order in place on the issue, but the judges in this district have awarded \$125.00 per hour without enhancement for inflation with few exceptions<sup>1</sup>, finding that, in the relevant legal communities, \$125.00 per hour is a reasonable fee<sup>2</sup>. Further, the Fifth Circuit has stated that the decision whether to increase the award for inflation is not an individualized one and must be uniform among the judges in the district. Baker v. Bowen, 839 Fed2d 1075, 1084 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).

I find that, in this case in the relevant legal community, a fee of \$125.00 per hour is a reasonable attorney fee and serves the goals of the EAJA by helping to ensure an adequate source

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<sup>1</sup> Some, and perhaps most, of the exceptions were authored by me, as pointed out by plaintiff’s attorney.

<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff attaches the affidavit of Ben R. Hanchey, an esteemed member of the Monroe Louisiana bar, who attests that a reasonable fee is \$150 to \$200 per hour. However, the judges of this district have determined otherwise in the Social Security context..

of representation in social security appeals and minimizing the cost of that representation to the taxpayers. See Hall, 50 F.3d at 369. The award also serves to maintain consistency among the judges in this district. See this court's ruling in Money v. Barnhart, #1-1252, WDLA, Monroe Division, August 15, 2003.

### Conclusion

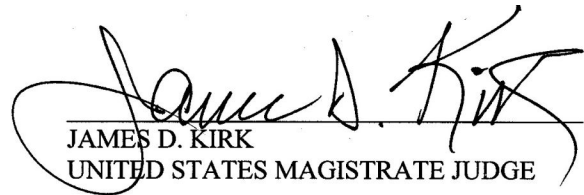
For the foregoing reasons, IT IS RECOMMENDED that attorney's fees in the amount of \$4237.50 (233.9 hours x \$125.00 per hour) and costs in the amount of \$64.39 and expenses of \$150.00 be awarded and ordered paid.

### OBJECTIONS

Under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b), the parties have ten (10) business days from service of this Report and Recommendation to file specific, written objections with the clerk of court. A party may respond to another party's objections within ten (10) days after being served with a copy thereof. A courtesy copy of any objection or response or request for extension of time shall be furnished to the district judge at the time of filing. Timely objections will be considered by the district judge before he makes his final ruling.

**FAILURE TO FILE WRITTEN OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WITHIN TEN (10) BUSINESS DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ITS SERVICE SHALL BAR AN AGGRIEVED PARTY, EXCEPT UPON GROUNDS OF PLAIN ERROR, FROM ATTACKING ON APPEAL THE UN-OBJECTED-TO PROPOSED FACTUAL FINDINGS AND LEGAL CONCLUSIONS ACCEPTED BY THE DISTRICT JUDGE.**

THUS DONE AND SIGNED in chambers, in Alexandria, Louisiana, on this the 12<sup>th</sup> day  
of December 2005.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James D. Kirk", is written over a horizontal line. Below the line, the text "JAMES D. KIRK" and "UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE" is printed in a sans-serif font.

JAMES D. KIRK  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE